GERSHENZON, S.M.; KOK, I.P.; SAMOSH, L.V.; TURKEVICH, I.M.; FEDOROVA, I.Ya.

An attempt to induce genetic transformations in animals by desoxyribonucleic acid and desoxyribonucleoprotein. Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.5:387-389 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut zoologii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Moskva.
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID) (ZOOLOGY—VARIATION)

BARBAKADZE, Ye.O.; FEDOROVA, K.A.

Stability of asbestos cement in sulfate waters. Trudy NII Asbesttsementa no.19:42-55 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MIRONOVA, N.M.; VINOGRADOV, P.A.; FARBEROV, M.I.; GAVSHINOVA, K.Ye.; ZAKHAROV, N.D.; FEDOROVA, K.F.

Synthesis of butadiene and methyl methacrylate copolymers and the basic properties of sulfurous vulcanizates made on their base. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.10:1-5 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i Yaroslavskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

Fedorova, K. G.

SHURA-BURA, B.L.; SHAYKOV, A.D.; IVANOVA, Ye.V.; GLAZUNOVA, A.Ya., MITRYUKOVA, M.S.; FEDOROVA, K.G.

Migration of synanthropic flies to the cities from open fields. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 25 no.4:368-372 O-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry voyennoy epidemiologii voyenno-morskogo fakul'teta pri I Leningradskom meditsinskom institute imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova i Leningradskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii.
(FLIES,
migration to cities (Rus))

FEDOROVA, L. G.

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G
of Pathogenic Agents. Insects.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24302.

Author : Shura-Bura, B. L., Shaykov, A. D., Ivanova, Ye. V., Glazunova, A. Ya., Mitryukova, M. S., Fedorova, L. G.

Inst : Not given.

Title : On the Character of Spreading of Some Species of Synanthropic Flies from the Point of Release.

Orig Pub: Entomol. obozreniye, 1958, 37, No 2, 336-346.

Abstract: The point where flies were released was in a little populated area 0.5 km from the main highway, 4-5 km to the east and west from the towns of Pushkin and Kolpino, 15 km. to the south of the Leningrad suburbs. For the experiment, about 85 thousand flies were prepared. 24 hours

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Abstract: before the experiment, the flies received no food. For three hours before being freed, the flies were fed a fermenting solution of sugar, and rotted meat filling to which a solution of radioactive sodium phosphate was added. Catching of the flies was conducted from 1-15 km from the point of freeing, at 43 points by net traps, and at 5 by fly paper. Maximum distance of flight (in km): Muscina stabulans and Hydrotaea dentipes 15, Protophormia terrae-novae and Musca domestica 10.7, Calliphora uralensis 8.6, Lucilia caesar 6.2, C. erythrocephala 5, Muscina assimilis and Fannia canicularis 4.5. Maximum speed of migration was within the limits of 4 km of unpopulated area. The average speed of flies here reaches, in a majority of the species, 1 km per

Card 2/3

Abstract: hour. Full dispersion of flies took place after 3 days. Migration went on with stops in unpopulated areas. P. terrae-novae, M. domestica, M. stabulans and others migrated long distances through marshes and waste lands. The migration went mostly toward animal breeding sovkhozes, subsidiary farm barnyards, to yards of food establishments which were in unsanitary conditions, groceries and houses. The main direction of the migration was toward Leningrad. -- A. P. Adrianov.

Card 3/3

45

FEDOROVA, K.L.

66301

5.1310, 18.3100 SOV/136-59-11-19/26

AUTHORS: Penkina, I.S., Urubkova, E.I., Deshevykh, I.G. and Fedorova, K.L.

TITLE: Semi-Industrial Tests on High Purity Zinc Production

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 11, pp78-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been carried out by VNIITsvetmet on a pilot plant of the "Ukrtsink" establishment in order to test a method of electrolytic refining of ingot zinc in a zinc sulphate electrolyte, purifying the latter in two stages. The electrolyte was kept cool by aluminium pipes covered with bakelite varnish. The cathode metal was deposited on to "TsV" zinc cathodes, 320 x 400 mm; the cathodes were first ground and polished until a mirror finish was obtained. After this treatment their thickness was 5 mm. "TsO" zinc anodes, 27 kg in weight, were cast in special cast iron moulds. These anodes were placed in special cells in the bath which were covered with a double layer of perchlorvinyl fabric. The original electrolyte was made by two methods with a two-stage purification:

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1) by dissolving acid sulphate "KhCh" zinc salt in distilled water; 2) by dissolving metallic "TsO" zinc filings in sulphuric acid solution. The zinc concentration in the electrolyte was not less than 97 to 100 g/l. The following were used for the purification of the electrolyte: zinc dust from the Belovskiy Plant, dimethyl glyoxime "ChDA" in the form of a 1% solution, diethyl dithiocarbamate as a 3% solution, and the activated charcoal "KAD". Electrolysis was carried out under the following conditions: current density - 800 to 600 A/m^2, rate of circulation - 38 to 61 m^3/ton of cathode zinc, duration of electrolysis - 5 to 10 hours. The purity of the zinc obtained at the cathode was 99.9998. The following conditions have been found to give the best results in the pilot plant operating at present:

Card 2/3

current density - 700 A/m^2, rate of circulation not less than 45 m^3/ton cathode zinc, duration of electrolysis not more than 6 to 7 hours.

ASSOCIATIONS: VNIITsvetmet (I. S. Penkina, E. I. Urubkova)
Zavod "Ukrtsink" ("Ukrtsink" Works) (I. G. Deshevykh, K. L. Fedorova)

Card 3/3

FEDOROVA, K.M.; BOROVKOV, V.S.; AVERBUKH, S.B.

Using the polarographic method for the determination of the number of viscose solutions. Khim.volok. no.2:64-66 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut volokna i Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Viscose)

S/183/60/000/003/016/016/XX
B004/B067

AUTHOR: Fedorova, K. M.

TITLE: Complexometric Method of Determining Copper in Solutions in the Production of Copper - Ammonia Fiber

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 3, pp. 43-45

TEXT: The author attempted to replace the iodometric ГОСТ(GOST) determination of copper in the solutions used for the production of copper - ammonia fiber by titration with Trilon B (bihydrate of disodium salt of ethylenamine tetraacetic acid). By this method, the use of the expensive KI reagent would no longer be necessary. Good agreement was obtained between the iodometric and complexometric titration of $CuSO_4$. The complexometric titration is described 1) For the determination of basic copper salt, 4 - 5 g of basic copper salt are dissolved in 20 ml of 20% H_2SO_4, and filled to 250 ml with distilled water. 10 ml of this solution are diluted with 50 ml of water, and concentrated NH_3 is added until the blue $[Cu(NH_3)_m](OH)_2$ is formed. After a further addition of a small NH_3 excess,

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Complexometric Method of Determining Copper in Solutions in the Production of Copper - Ammonia Fiber

S/183/60/000/003/016/016/XX
B004/B067

0.02 - 0.03 g of a mixture of murexide (indicator), and NaCl, the titration is performed with a 0.1 M Trilon B solution until the yellow color turns violet. The percent content x of copper is calculated from the equation $x = vfT \cdot 250 \cdot 100/a \cdot 10$, where v = ml of the Trilon-B solution consumed, f = correction for the normality of the Trilon-B solution, T = titer of the Trilon-B solution for copper (0.006357 g/cm^3), and a = the weighed portion. 2) The spinning solution and acid copper sulfate solutions are titrated in a similar way. The author describes the production of the test solutions. V. Ye. Panova, Ye. S. Abrekova, N. P. Kashekhlebova, R. Přibil, V. T. Goryushina, S. I. Sinyakova, and K. B. Yatsimirskiy are mentioned. There are 2 tables and 14 references: 13 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

Card 2/2

FEDOROVA, K.N.(Moskva)

Effect of hypoxic hypoxia on the greater and lesser circulation. Pat.fiziol.i eksp.terap. 5 no.1:51-56 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR.
(ANOXIA) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

FEDOROVA, K.N.

Effect of pressor and depressor substances on the blood flow in the greater and lesser circulation in hypoxic hypoxia. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.1:31-36 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii serdechnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(ANOXEMIA)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION)
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS)

FEDOROVA, K. N.

"The Biology of Winter Rice and Wheat Under Wide Row Sowing and Hilling Conditions in the Summer." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 3, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

17.2151
17.2152

39277
S/219/62/053/001/004/007
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Fedorova, K. N.

TITLE: The effect of pressor and depressor substances on the systemic and pulmonary circulation in hypoxemic hypoxia

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 53, no. 1, 1962, 31–36

TEXT: Acute experiments on 38 adult dogs weighing 6–12 kg were performed under conditions of artificial respiration and morphine–thiopenthene narcosis. The pressor and depressor effects of adrenaline (0.7 γ/kg), acetylcholine (5–10 γ/kg) and serotonin (10–15 γ/kg) were studied in hypoxis during hypocapnia and also during the elimination of the latter. The CO_2 level in the organism is one of the most important factors determining the effect of catecholamines on the vascular tonus. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii serdechnoy deyatel'nosti (zav.—deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V. V. Parin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir.—deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V. V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. (Laboratory of the Physiology and Pathology of the Heart (directed by V. V. Parin, Fellow of the AMS USSR), Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology (Dir. V. V. Parin, Fellow of the AMS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1961

Card 1/1

FEDOROVA, K.N.

Effect of acute hypoxic hypoxia on pulmonary circulation. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. no.2:90-95 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii serdtsa (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ALIMOVA, P.P.; TUR'YANSKIY, S.A.; FEDOROVA, K.V.

Using hydrostatic pressing techniques in manufacturing glass pots with high chamotte content. Opt.-mekh.prom. 25 no.6:46-49 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:10)
(Glass manufacture--Equipment and supplies)

TATARSKIY, V.V., kand.med.nauk; ANISHINA, Ye.D.; SMIRNOVA, A.V.; FEDOROVA, K.V.

Comparative evaluation of some biochemical indices in rheumatic fever.
Trudy LPMI 31 no.2:374-380 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz Leningradskogo mezhrayonnogo kardio-revmatologicheskogo dispansera i laboratorii Ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy imeni Kuybysheva, Leningrad.

MOKEYEVA, V.I.; FEDOTOVA, K.V.

Elementary cell and space group of hydrosodalite. Kristallografiia 8 no.1:107 Ja-F'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo.

TATARSKIY, V.V.; FEDOROVA, K.V.; ANISHINA, Ye.D.

Diphenylamine method for the quantitative determination of sialic acids. Lab. delo no.8:457-460 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy gorodskoy kardio-revmatologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach A.I. Shkurov) i bol'nitsa imeni Kuybysheva (glavnyy vrach Ye.V. Mamysheva), Leningrad.

FEDOTOVA, L.

School farm as a primary base for production instruction. Prof.-tekh.obr. 22 no.4:15 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ACCESSION NR: AT4019291 S/0000/63/003/001/0084/0087

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, A. G.; Fedorova, L. A.

TITLE: X-ray investigation of catalyzed glass crystallization

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 84-87

TOPIC TAGS: glass, titanium glass, glass crystallization, catalyzed crystallization, X-ray diffraction, glass 13

ABSTRACT: Glass 13, containing TiO_2 (5% by weight) as a catalyst and small amounts of the oxides of the elements of groups I, II and III of the periodic table, was subjected to X-ray investigation. The presence of oxides did not affect the phase composition, but TiO_2 is apparently an initiator of crystallization. The effect of thermal treatment on crystallization was studied on a 170 x 20 x 5 mm glass plate heated at 530-950 C for 24 hours. The results are plotted for glasses of different compositions (eucryptite, spodumene, petalite) heated at low and high temperatures. Crystallization maxima appeared in the X-ray patterns obtained from zones heated at about 700 C. Crystallization

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019291

was found to increase over a narrow temperature range, but on further heating only a slight increase was obtained. The amount of the crystal phase found by X-ray was 60-70%. Up to 800 C, the glass remained transparent; at higher temperatures it became opaque. The X-ray patterns obtained from glasses composed of petalite and eucryptite showed regularities which are characteristic for solid solutions. The conversion from the glassy state to the crystalline state can also be investigated by X-ray. The X-ray pictures at first remained unchanged with increasing temperature and time, but later a sharp qualitative change occurred. On the diffuse curve of X-ray scattering, sharp peaks appeared which are typical for crystals. No noticeable widening of the crystalline maxima was observed in any case. It may be assumed that nucleation of crystals occurs spontaneously at a higher rate than crystal growth, but that the dimensions of the formed crystals are not less than 100 Å. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17May63 DATE ACQ: 21Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

20652

S/186/60/002/005/007/017
A051/A130

21,3100

AUTHORS: Kanevskiy, Ye. A.; Fedorova, L. A.

TITLE: The kinetics of $U^{(IV)}$ oxidation in solution with chlorates, Ammonium persulfates and hydrogen Peroxide

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1960, 559 - 567

TEXT: The article deals with an investigation conducted by the authors on the oxidation kinetics of $U^{(IV)}$ in sulfuric acid solutions. Measurements of the process were made on the basis of determinations of $U^{(IV)}$ and $U^{(VI)}$ concentrations, using a CΦ-4 (SF-4) spectrophotometer. The concentrations were determined at a wave-length of 660 mmc for $U^{(IV)}$ and 410 mmc for $U^{(VI)}$. The advantage of the given method is said to be that the reaction investigated takes place directly in the cuvette of the spectrophotometer. It is pointed out that the kinetics of $U^{(IV)}$ oxidation in solutions using $KClO_3$, $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ and H_2O_2 were investigated for the first time by the authors. Table 1 lists the results of experiments conducted on the oxidation of uranium in a 0.5M solution of H_2SO_4, at various ratios of concentration of the $U^{(IV)}$ and oxidizing agent. The experimental data

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The kinetics of $U^{(IV)}$ oxidation ....

showed that the oxidation processes of $U^{(IV)}$ in solution could be expressed by the following equations:

$$U(SO_4)_2 + \frac{1}{3} KClO_3 + H_2O = UO_2SO_4 + \frac{1}{3} KCl + H_2SO_4;$$

$$U(SO_4)_2 + (NH_4)_2S_2O_8 + 2H_2O = UO_2SO_4 + (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2H_2SO_4;$$

$$U(SO_4)_2 + H_2O_2 = UO_2SO_4 + H_2SO_4.$$

Thus, one gram-mol of $U^{(IV)}$ is oxidized to $U^{(VI)}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$ g-mol of $KClO_3$, by one g-mol of $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, and one g-mol of H_2O_2. Figure 1 shows the relationship of $U^{(IV)}$ concentration in a 0.5M solution of H_2SO_4 to the time, at various initial concentrations of the potassium chlorate. Formulae used to determine the order of the reaction with respect to uranium are given as follows:

The kinetics of $U^{(IV)}$ oxidation ...

$$v' = kC_1(C_2')^{n_2}C_3^{n} \quad (1)$$

$$v'' = kC_1(C_2'')^{n_2}C_3^{n} \quad (2)$$

where C_1 is the concentration of $U^{(IV)}$, C_2 - the concentration of $KClO_3$, C_3 - concentration of H^+, v - rate of reaction, n_2 - order of the reaction with respect to the oxidizing agent, n_3 - order of the reaction with respect to the hydrogen ions. The rate of reaction of $U^{(IV)}$ oxidation with potassium chlorate is expressed through the equation:

$$v = k\left[U^{(IV)}\right]\left[KClO_3\right]^{\frac{1}{3}}\left[H^+\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (3)$$

where k is the constant of the reaction rate. Table 2 is a list of the values of k computed from the above equation. It was established that the

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A051/A130

The kinetics of $U^{(IV)}$ oxidation ....

oxidation of $U^{(IV)}$ with potassium chloride, sodium and $HClO_3$ in sulfuric acid solutions is a reaction of the first order with respect to uranium and fractional order with respect to $[ClO_3^-]$ and $[H^+]$. The rate of reaction is expressed by the equations:

$$v = k\left[U^{(IV)}\right]\left[H^+\right]^{\frac{1}{3}}\left[ClO_3^-\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \qquad (4)$$

$$K_D = \frac{\left[H^+\right]\left[ClO_3^-\right]}{\left[HClO_3\right]} \approx 10^3 \qquad (5)$$

(i.e., dissociation constant), and

$$v = kK_D^{\frac{1}{3}}\left[U^{(IV)}\right]\left[HClO_3\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \simeq 10k\left[U^{(IV)}\right]\left[HClO_3\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \qquad (6)$$

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The kinetics of $U^{(IV)}$ oxidation ....

The "acting start" of the oxidizing agent are said to be the non-dissociated molecules of $HClO_3$. The authors state that the coinciding of the kinetic curves of the change of the $U^{(IV)}$ concentration, when using $KClO_3$, $NaClO_3$ and $HClO_3$ as the oxidizing agents, leads to the conclusion that the cations Na^+ and K^+ have no effect on the oxidation kinetics. It was established that the oxidation of $U^{(IV)}$ with persulfate in sulfuric acid is a reaction of the first order with respect to uranium and the oxidizing agent. The rate of the process does not depend on the concentration of the hydrogen ions and is expressed through equation

$$v = k\left[U^{(IV)}\right]\left[S_2O_8^{2-}\right] \qquad (8)$$

The results of one of the experiments conducted for the determination of the order of the reaction with respect to the oxidizing agent are given in Table 3. Figure 6 shows the kinetic curve of the concentration change of $U^{(IV)}$ in solution at various concentrations of the hydrogen ions. Equation (8) shows that persulfates are energetic oxidizing agents in an alkaline medium, from the point of view of formal kinetics. The authors

The kinetics of $U^{(IV)}$ oxidation ....

stress the fact that the oxidation process of $U^{(IV)}$ in solution using hydrogen peroxide is a fast one, and that a mixing of the solution, prior to the start of measurements, has an effect on the kinetics of the process (Figure 7). A further conclusion is drawn that the oxidation of $U^{(IV)}$ in a sulfuric acid medium, using hydrogen peroxide is limited by diffusion. In discussing the question of the limiting stage of the process when using three investigated oxidizing agents, it is said that the rate of reaction of oxidation using hydrogen peroxide is limited by diffusion whereas, in the reaction of $U^{(IV)}$ with potassium chlorate and ammonium persulfate, the process is limited by the stage of oxidation. There are 4 tables, 7 figures and 9 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The four recent English language publications read as follows: R. H. Betts, Can. J. Chem. 33, 1780, 1955; J. Halpern, J. G. Smith, Can. J. Chem., 34, 1427, 1956; T. W. Newton, J. Phys. Chem., 62, 943, 1958; J. Halpern. Can. J. Chem., 37, 148, 1959.

Card 6/13

KANEVSKIY, Ye.A.; FEDOROVA, L.A.

Effect of complex formation by U^{6+} on the kinetics of its oxidation in a sulfuric acid solution. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.10:2216-2219 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Uranium compounds)

S/186/61/003/003/013/018
E071/E435

21, 3100

AUTHORS: Kanevskiy, Ye.A. and Fedorova, L.A.

TITLE: Kinetics of Oxidation of $U^{(IV)}$ With Hypochlorite in Acid Solutions

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.3, pp.339-347

TEXT: Oxidation of tetravalent uranium in acid solutions with chlorate was reported previously by the authors (Ref.1: Radiokhimiya, 2, 5, 559 (1960)). In the present paper an investigation of the oxidation process with sodium hypochlorite in chloric and sulphuric acid solutions is described. The experimental procedure was similar, the determination of concentrations of tetra and hexavalent uranium was done spectrophotometrically, the reaction being carried out in a cell of a spectrophotometer СФ-4 (SF-4). Sodium hypochlorite used was recrystallized from aqueous solution, dried at 38°C and analysed iodometrically. The concentration of chlorate in a 0.176 M solution of hypochlorite was 0.01 M. It was found that hypochlorite is not a direct oxidizing agent; on introducing it into an acid solution, it decomposes into fast acting and slow acting

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parts. The summary oxidizing equivalent of hypochlorite in respect of tetravalent uranium is equal to 2. Chemical analysis, the dependence of the velocity of the reaction on the complex formation and determination of the activation energy show that the slow acting part of the oxidant is chloric acid, formed as a result of disproportion reaction of hypochlorous acid. By investigating the ratios between the amounts of tetravalent uranium oxidized by the two active parts of the oxidizing agent in an acid medium, as well as by adsorption spectra of the solutions, it was found that the fast acting part of the oxidant is chlorine dioxide. The degree of participation of hypochlorous acid in disproportion reaction ($3HClO_2 \rightarrow 2HClO_3 + HCl$) and the formation of chlorine dioxide ($HClO_2 + HClO_3 \rightarrow 2ClO_2 + H_2O$) were determined. Experimental results obtained at a constant and at variable acidity indicate that the degree of participation of $HClO_2$ in the disproportion reaction decreases linearly with increasing hydrogen ion concentration, while its participation in the formation of chlorine dioxide is independent of either the concentration of the oxidant or the medium in which the reaction takes place. The

Kinetics of Oxidation ...

dependence of the proportion of uranium oxidized by the fast acting part of the oxidants on its concentration was determined experimentally and also calculated by means of

$$\% U_f = 100 \frac{[U_f]}{U_o} = 100 \frac{C_o}{U_o} (0.5 + 0.07 [H^+])$$

$\% U_f$ characterizes the relative participation of the fast acting parts of the oxidizer and not the part U_o which is oxidized with ClO_2; only in the case of excess quantities of the oxidizer will these values be identical. The agreement between the calculated and experimental values confirmed the correctness of the views expressed on the oxidation of uranium by hypochlorite. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 15 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads as follows: J.F.White, M.C.Taylor, G.P.Vincent, Ind.Eng.Chem., 34, 7, 782 (1942).

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1960

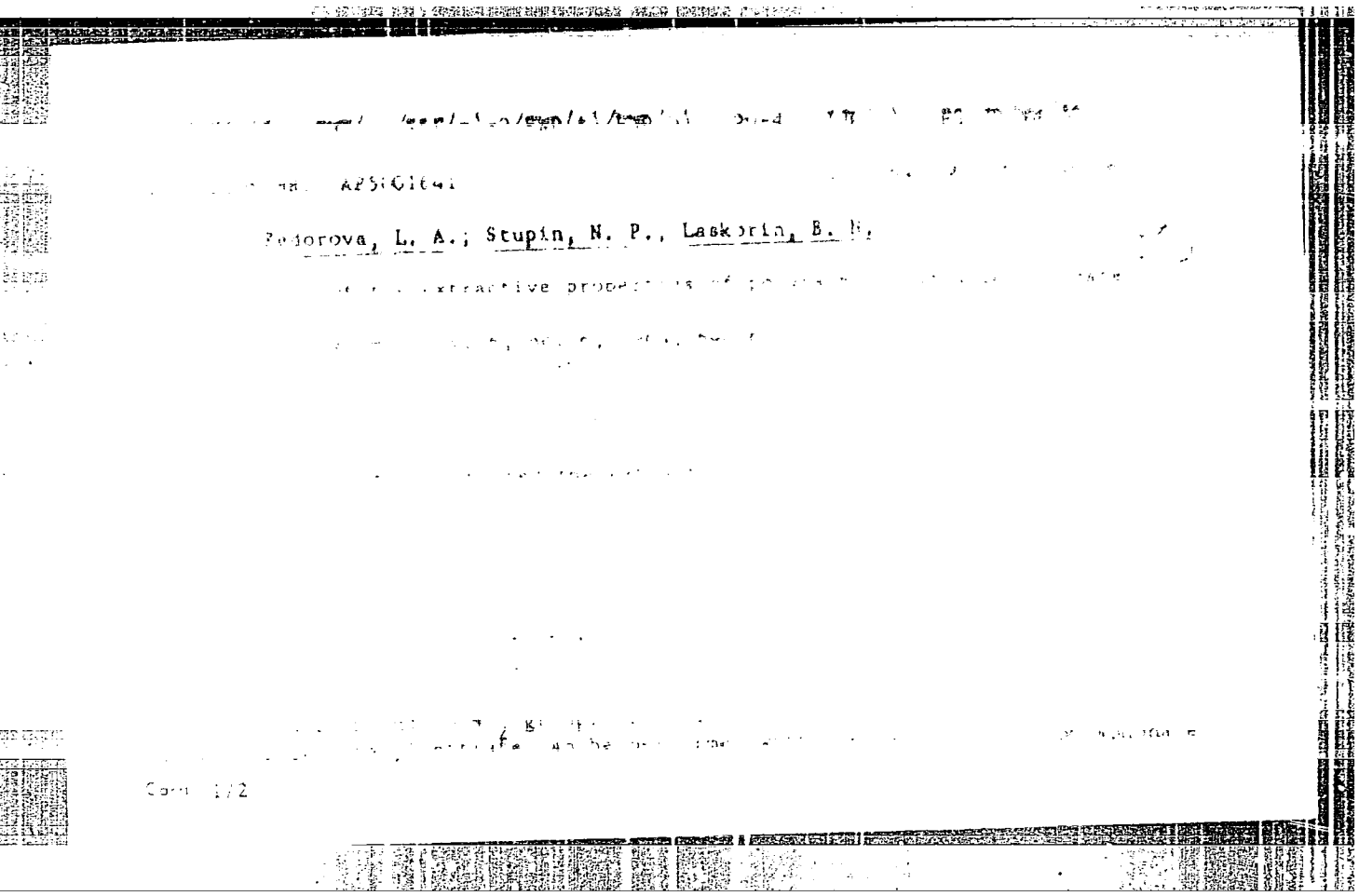
Card 3/3

FEDOROVA, L.A.; KANEVSKIY, Ye.A.

Effect of the medium on the oxidation of uranium (IV) by chlorate. Radiokhimia 4 no.4:502-504 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Uranium) (Oxidation) (Chlorates)

ALEKSEYEV, A.G.; FEDOROVA, L.A.

X-ray study of the catalyzed crystallization of glass. Stekloobr. sost. no.1:84-87 '63. (MIRA 17:10)



Petorova, L. A.; Stupin, N. P., Laskorin, B. N.

Com 1/2

L 27665-65

[illegible] NR: AP5001641

[illegible] at a distribution coefficient of 0.2 [illegible] g of polymer in [illegible] ml of CCl_4) [illegible] of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ to the extracting agent [illegible] ratio.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

AM5027749 Monograph UR/ 20

Armand, N. A.; Vvedenskiy, B. A.; Gusyatinskiy, I. A.; Igoshev, I.P.; Kazakov, L. YA.; Kalinin, A. I.; Nazarova, L. G.; Nemirovskiy, A. S.; Prosin, A.V.; Ryakin, E. YA.; Sokolov, A. V.; Tarasov, V.A.; Tashkov, P. S.; Tikhomirov, YU. A.; Troitskiy, V. N. Fedorova, L. V.; Chernyy, F. B.; Shabol'nikov, A. V.; Shirey, R. A.; Shiffin, YA. S.; Shur, A. A.; YAkovlev, O. I.; Kolosov, M. A.; Levshin, I. P.; Lomakin, A. M.

Upper tropospheric propagation of ultrashort radio waves (Dal'neye troposfernoye rasprostraneniye ul'trakorotkikh radiovoln) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1965. 414 p. illus., biblio. 4000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave propagation, tropospheric radio wave, radio communication, space communication, tropospheric scatter communication, signal processing, signal distortion, field theory

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is intended for specialists working in the field of radiowave propagation, designers of long-distance radio communication systems, and teachers and students of the advanced courses in schools of higher technical education. The monograph contains, for the most part, heretofore unpublished results of Soviet experimental and theoretical investigations in the field of long-distance tropospheric ultrashortwave propagation.

Card 1/10 UDC: 621.37.24

ACC NR. AM5027749

Problems of investigating the troposphere by means of refractometers, the mean level of signals, meteorological conditions and topography, fluctuation of arrival angles and distortions of antenna directivity patterns, losses in antenna gain, and quick and slow fadings of signal levels are discussed. The statistical characteristics of the signals at diversity reception in time, space, frequency and angle as well as the distortion of signals in the communication systems are also investigated. The long-distance propagation theory is analyzed, and the engineering method of calculating field intensity at long-distance tropospheric propagation is given. At present, there is no theory of Long-Distance Tropospheric Propagation which can be applied effectively enough in practice. Thus, in the investigation of that propagation, considerable attention has to be paid to experiments. The special characteristics of geographical conditions of the territory involved should be taken into consideration during the analysis of experimental data and in their practical application because the conditions of propagation in arctic and tropical climates differ from those existing over seas and continents. A considerable part of the monograph deals with the investigations of long-distance tropospheric propagation carried out over dry land routes, 800 km long, in the central part of the USSR under the general supervision of B. A. Vvedenskiy and A. G. Arenberg (up to 1957). V. I. Siforov investigated problems con-

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ACC NR: AM5027749

nected with distortions and fluctuations of signals. References follow each chapter.

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Card 9/10

ACCESSION NR: AP4015154 S/0219/64/057/002/0045/0047

AUTHOR: Nozdrachev, A. D.; Fedorova, L. D.

TITLE: Interrelationships between the adrenal cortex and the thyroid under normal conditions and under conditions of cold stress

SOURCE: Byul. eksper. biologii i meditsiny*, v. 57, no. 2, 1964, 45-47

TOPIC TAGS: cold, cold stress, adrenal cortex, cortisone, thyroid gland, thyroid activity stress dependence, thyroid adrenal cortex relationship, thyroid activity cortisone suppression

ABSTRACT: Histological studies of thyroid slices stained by the method of Heidenhain, as well as estimations of thyroid weight and body weight, showed that exposure to cold stress (a constant temperature of 5C for 10 days) produced increased thyroid activity in adult male rats and mice. Administration of cortisone (0.5 mg/day i.p.) under normal conditions, in contrast, depressed thyroid activity, in agreement with reports in the literature. In rats exposed to cold, however, cortisone produced a further increase in thyroid activity. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

1/2

Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4015154

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. I. P. Pavlova AN SSSR (Institute of Physiology)

SUBMITTED: 04Jan63 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 014

2/2

Card

ZHIRONKIN, A.G.; BRESLAV, I.S.; KONZA, E.A.; NOZDRACHEV, A.D.; SALATSINSKAYA, Ye.N.; TROSHIKHIN, G.V.; FEDOROVA, L.D.; SHMELEVA, A.M.

Effect of prolonged sojourn of animals in oxygen-enriched air on some physiological functions. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:518-530 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 11169-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036492 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0056/0057

AUTHOR: Barutkina, T. S.; Zarubaylo, T. T.; Mityushov, M. I.; Nozdrachev, A. D.; Panov, A. N.; Fedorova, L. D.; Shalyapina, V. G.

34

ORG: none

TITLE: Adrenal cortex and nervous system stress reactions [Paper presented at conference on problems of space medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Koferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 56-57

TOPIC TAGS: animal physiology, adrenal gland, nervous system, space physiology, biologic metabolism

ABSTRACT:

For a number of years the authors' laboratory has investigated the reaction of the nervous system to various stressors (pain, electric shock, noise, cold etc.) as a function of the adrenal cortex. In chronic dog experiments using implanted electrodes, it was established that there is a decrease in afferent and efferent impulsation, which takes place within a day under the influence of stressors.

Card 1/3

L 11369-67

ACC NR: AT6036492

An injection of hydrocortisone prevents bioelectrical depression while desoxycorticosteronacetate either has no effect or a converse one by way of actually depressing bioelectric activity.

The reaction of brain catecholamines to stressors may depend on the level of peripheral blood corticosteroids. For instance, injection of large doses of hydrocortisone precludes a decrease in brain catecholamine level in response to cold. Chronic injection of "physiological doses" of hydrocortisone prevents a decrease in brain norepinephrin during the chronic application of stressors. Stress leads to a significantly greater depletion of brain catecholamine reserves in adrenalectomized animals than in intact animals.

The metabolism of the brain was studied in a resting state and during stress. The concentration of ATP, ADP, AMP, GTP, GDP, lactic, citric, pyruvic and ketoglutaric acids were determined after injection of hydrocortisone in animals in a resting state and during electrocutaneous stimulation. It was found that under these experimental conditions, which entailed prolonged (one day) irritation, metabolic indices were unchanged. Brief (45 sec) irrita-

Card 2/3

L 11369-67

ACC NR: AT6036492

tion caused an intensification of glycolysis. Injection of hydrocortisone lowered the content of ATP while the concentration of ADP, AMP, and citric acid was increased. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

SVERDLOV, Z.M.; FEDOROVA, L.G.

New spectral method for the study of minerals. Fiz.sbor. no.4:381-387 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. (Mineralogy, Determinative) (Spectrum analysis)

SERGEYEV, A.S.; FEDOROVA, L.G.

Infrared absorption spectra of pyrochlores and some characteristics of the composition of these minerals. Trudy Min.muz. no.13:102-107 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Pyrochlore) (Spectrum, Infrared)

L 16812-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AT6003887 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0518/0530

AUTHOR: Zhironkin, A. G.; Breslav, I. S.; Konza, E. A.; Nozdrachev, A. D.; Salatsinskaya, Ye. N.; Troshikhin, G. V.; Fedorova, L. D.; Shmeleva, A. M.

45
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Effects of prolonged exposure to oxygen-enriched air on some physiological functions in animals

2

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 518-530

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen, hyperoxia, physiology, space medicine, closed ecology system

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed on white mice kept 10 days in a closed system filled with air or a gaseous mixture containing 63% oxygen to determine the effects on some basic functions in relation to the length of exposure. The respiratory rate of the "oxygen" mice was noticeably slower than that of the control mice and their oxygen consumption was somewhat higher. Hyperoxia lowered thyroid function, changed hematological indices (decrease in hemoglobin concentration, number

2

Card 1/2

L 16812-66
ACC NR: AT6003887

of erythrocytes, reticulocytes, and lymphocytes), and adversely affected the central nervous system (impairment of reflexes and decrease in excitability of some nerve centers). The changes noted were sharper after the 6th day of the experiment than after the 10th day, an indication of temporary adaptation. The authors conclude that it is relatively safe to breathe gaseous mixtures containing 63% oxygen for a 10 day period. However, the changes appearing on and after the 10th day, especially in the lungs and blood, are the initial signs of the pathological action of oxygen. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 043/ OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2 mcf

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; FEDOROVA, L.G.

Effect of isomorphic substitutions on certain characteristics of the infrared spectra of garnet. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:672-675 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Isomorphism) (Garnet—Spectra)

BURNASHEVA, S.A.; FEDOROVA, L.G.; LYUBIMOVA, M.N. (Moskva)

Structural organization and the principles of [illegible] of cilia and flagellums. Usp. sovr. biol. 56 no.3:[illegible]
(MIRA [illegible])

GORBULEV, S.S.; FEDOROVA, L.G.

Penicillin therapy of arsenical dermatites. Vest.ven. i derm. no.3:59 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Belorusskiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut.
(Skin--Diseases) (Arsenic--Physiological effect) (Penicillin)

PEVZNER, Ye.S., TIMOFEYEVA, L.P., PROKOPCHUK, V.A., GILEVSKAYA, V.F., IVANKOVA, F.I., FEDOROVA, L.G., ROMANOVSKAYA, N.Yu.

Treating tubercular diseases of the skin with vitamin D_2. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 4:26-33 '54 (MIRA 11:7)

(SKIN--TUBERCULOSIS)
(VITAMINS--D)

PROKOPCHUK, A.Ya., prof., ORLOVA, Z.I., FEDOROVA, L.G.

"Viral" etiology of psoriasis. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl. kozhno-ven.inst. 4:47-49 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
(PSORIASIS)

FEDOROVA, L.G.

Milian's syndrome. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven. inst. 4:212-215 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
(SYPHILIS)

GORBULVE, S.S., SHIMANOVICH, A.N., FEDOROVA, L.G., ORLOVA, Z.I.

Prognostic significance of eosinophilia in the specific treatment of syphilis. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 4:247-250 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
(SYPHILIS)
(EOSINOPHILES)

FEDOROVA, L. G.

FEDOROVA, L. G.: "Clinical-experimental investigation of the etiology of psoriasis." Minsk State Medical Inst. Minsk, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

FEDOROVA, L. G., SOFIENKO, N.YA., KONSTANTINOVA, A. A., YELSHINA, M. A., and ZAYDENBERG, YE. G.

Continued studies of the spread of pathogenic strains of the intestinal rod among children of the younger age. p.34

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288PP
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

RUDENKO, L.S.; FEDOROVA, L.G. [Fedorova, L.H.]

Combined effect of levomycetin and bacteriophage on dysenterial bacteria. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.6:37-41 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE) (BACTERIOPHAGE)
(LEVOMYCETIN)

FEDOROVA, L.G., BURNASHEVA, S.A.

Electron microscopic study of the fine structure of cilia of the infusorian Tetrahymena puriformis. Tsitologiia 5 no.6:689-691 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii zhivotnoy kletki Instituta biokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

FEDOROVA, L. I.

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary FD-477

Card 1/1 : Pub. 137 - 18/24

Author : Nikolayev, A. V., Cand Chem Sci, and Fedorova, L. I.

Title : Stability of Dorogov's antiseptic stimulant (ASD) preparation in storage

Periodical : Veterinariya, 7, 50-51, Jul 54

Abstract : ASD is prepared in a form of 2 fractions: ASD F-2 and ASD F-3. ASD F-2 is a transparent, volatile liquid, having peculiar odor, yellow or yellow-red color, and soluble in water. ASD F-2 does not change very much if it is kept in hermetically sealed vessels and stored in places where a temperature of 3-5° C is maintained. ASD F-3, being an oily liquid and containing no water, solidifies when stored at a temperature of minus 20-25° C. Solidified form of ASD F-3 changes back into liquid form, after it is warmed up, without loss of original properties. One table.

Institution : All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science

Submitted :

ABDULAYEV, G.M.; FEDOROVA, L.I.

Survival of erythrocytes in the organism of the recipient after preparation by means of ion exchange adsorbents [with summary in English, p.64]. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.5:55-57 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-vaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'noy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION
erythrocytes prepared with ion exchange adsorbents, acclimatization in system of recipient)
(ION EXCHANGE RESINS, eff.
treatment of blood for transfusion, eff. on erythrocyte acclimatization on recipient)

FEDOROVA, L. I.

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; GINZBURG, F.G.; FEDOROVA, L.I.; KAUKHCHISHVILI, E.I.

Blood preservation at temapratures lower than 0° C; preliminary report [with summary in English, p.61-62] Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi 3 no.1:27-34 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereliva-niya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagda-sarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(BLOOD PRESERVED,
eff. of cold (Rus))

[illegible]

"The Application of Refrigeration for Prolonged Preservation of Blood."

Report submitted for the 10th Intl. Refrigeration Congress, Copenhagen, 19 August - 2 September 1959.

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; GINZBURG, F.G.; FEDOROVA, L.I.

Preservation of blood in frozen state. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.7: 91-97 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya konservirovaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - prof. F.R. Vinograd-Finkel') i biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. laboratoriyey - prof. G.V. Derviz) TSentral'nogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi.

(BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., professor, kand.biologicheskikh nauk;
GINZBURG, F.G.; FEDOROVA, L.I.; KAUKHCHESHVILI, M.I.

Low-temperature preservation of blood. Priroda 49
no.7:88-89 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. TSentral'nyy institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi, Moskva (for Fedorova). 2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti (for Kaukhcheshvili).
(BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

FEDOROVA, L. I.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Storage of blood at temperatures lower than 0°C." Moscow, 1961. 14 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 207)

BOLOTNIKOVA, F. I.; FEDOROVA, L. I.

Problems related to the possibility of aseptic collection of blood in different areas suitable for this purpose and development of a simple method for its bacteriological control. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 7 no.7:22-26 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-vaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A. Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

GUSEYNOV, Ch.S.; FEDOROVA, L.I.

Isolation of leucocytes from donor blood for experimental and clinical purposes. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.4: 52-56 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii fraktsionirovaniya belkov krovi (zav. prof. G.Ya. Rozenberg) i konservirovaniya krovi (zav. - prof. F.R. Vinograd-Finkel') TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A. Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; KISELEV, A.Ye., dotsent; GINZBURG, F.G.; FEDOROVA, L.I.; KAUKHCHUSHVILI, E.I.

Use of deepfreeze for the prolonged preservation of blood in a frozen state. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.5:3-16 My'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(BLOOD—COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

FEDOROVA, L.I.; LORIYE, Yu.I.

Methodology of obtaining and clinical use of washed erythrocytes. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.10:50-53 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz laboratorii konservirovaniya krovi (zav. - prof. F.R. Vinograd-Finkel') i gematologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir.- dotsent A. Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

FEDOROVA, L.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, O.V.; KOZINETS, G.I.

Preparation of plasma by formation of increased pressure in flasks. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.3:57-58 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. TSentral'nyy ordena Lenina institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir.- dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

VINOGRAI-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; KISELEV, A.Ye., dotsent; FEDOROVA, L.I.; SEMENOVA, N.V.; KAUKHCHISHVILI, E.I., dotsent; LAKOVSKAYA, I.A.

Problem of lyophilization of human erythrocytes for their prolonged preservation. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.6:3-12 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya konservirovaniya krovi (zav. - prof. F.R. Vinograd-Firkel') TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva, i Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti (dir. A.N.Lepilkin).

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; KISELEV, A. Ye., dotsent, GINZBURG, F.G., FEDOROVA, L.I.; SEMENOVA, N.V.; KOROLYUK, K.I.; BURDYAGA, F.A. TAL'SKAYA, I.N.; KUDRYASHOVA, S.N.

Long-term preservation of blood in frozen state. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:27-33 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:2)

STEGAYLO, Ye.A.; FEDOROVA, L.I.

Tolerance of mice of different ages to the action of alternating electric current. Vop. Elektropat., Elektrotravm. i Elektrobezop. 3:45-49 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i laboratorii fiziologii (zav. - dotsent Ye.A. Stegaylo) Instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - A.A. Il'in).

ZHARIKOV, Ya.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NOVOSELOV, V.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUSIASHVILI, I.L., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; GOGUADZE, M.N.; EMERIKH, F.D.; FEDOROVA, L.I.; TITOV, K.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.2: 56-57 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut l'na (for Novoselov). 2. Telavskaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Rusiashvili, Goguadze). 3. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rasteniyevodstva (for Emerikh, Fedorova). 4. Severo-Zapadnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva, Leningradskaya obl. (for Titov).

FEDOROVA, L.L.; SHAYDUROV, V.S.; STANKO, S.A.

Efficiency of the action of a herbicide mixture in forage cabbage plantations. Fiziol. rast. 9 no.6:735-737 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Polar Experimental Station of All-Union Institute of Plant Growing, Khibiny and K.A. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Murmansk Province--Cabbage)
(Herbicides)

FEDOROVA, L.L.; SHAYDUROV, V.S.; STANKO, S.A.

Herbicides for cabbage fields. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.4:54 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Polyarnaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva i Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR.

(Murmansk Province--Cabbage)
(Murmansk Province--Weed control)

FEDOROVA, L. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Sanitary-Hygienic ~~Estimation~~ evaluation of ~~the Common Shed-type~~ prefabricated frame dwelling buildings Wooden ~~Housings~~ under Conditions of Zavol'-zhye." Saratov, 1957. 8 pp (Min of Health RSFSR, Saratov State Med Inst), 300 copies (KL, 51-57, 94)

KOMAROV, S.G.; PETROSYAN, L.G.; PER'KOV, N.A.; FEL'DMAN, I.I.; DUNCHENKO, I.A.; KORZHEV, A.A.; SOKHRANOV, N.N.; CHUKIN, V.T.; BASIN, Ya.N.; KARGOV, F.A.; MUKHER, A.A.; FEDOROVA, L.N., red.; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Technical instructions on conducting geophysical explorations in boreholes] Tekhnicheskaia instruktsiia po provedeniiu geofizicheskikh issledovanii v skvazhinakh. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 297 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet. No. 2. Kollektiv rabotnikov sektora promyslovoy geofiziki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (for Komarov, Petrosyan, Per'kov, Fel'dman, Dunchenko, Korzhev, Sokhranov, Chukin, Basin). 3. Sotrudniki Otdela geofiziki Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR (for Kargov). 4. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR (for Mukher).

YASOV, V.G.; FEDOROVA, L.N., ved. red.

[Eliminating the absorbtion of drilling fluids during the boring of exploratory boreholes] Likvidatsiia pogloshchenii promyvochnoi zhidkosti pri burenii razvedochnykh skvazhin. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 99 p. (MIRA 17:9)

FEDOROVA, L.M.

Sanitary and hygienic evaluation of the planning and improvement of new dwelling built in the workers' settlements of the city of Saratov. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 47:65-66 '62
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

AUTHORS: Pollyul', Yu.P., Fedorova, L.M. 32-24-4-39/67

TITLE: A Precise Method of Electrode Installation in Spectral Analysis (Tochnyy metod ustanovki elektrodov pri spektral'nom analize)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 464-464 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The supporting electrode is installed on the optical axis after which the sample is brought into contact with it, which is indicated by the flashing-up of the signal lamp; it is then led down and the position may be read off from the graduated arc. In order to eliminate the influence exercised by clay on the accuracy of the order a "not-fastened electrode" is used. Insertion of the sample is described in which reading off of the discharge distance from the graduated arc begins with the breaking of the contact of the signal lamp. A round disk made of plexiglass with a scale divided into 72 parts corresponding to about 0.01 mm of the change of position of the support of the sample serves as a graduated arc. Data concerning dimensions are given. From the schematical drawing showing the arrangement it may be seen that the electrodes are connected in parallel with the switch of the signal lamp, and that, corresponding to the two existing switches,

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A Precise Method of Electrode Installation in Spectral Analysis

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a condenser battery is switched on and off respectively. The scheme described may be used analogously for the generators IG-2, DG -1, PS-39, but in this case two-pole throw-over switches must be used. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy)

1. Spectrum analyzers--Equipment 2. Spectrum analyzers--Performance
3. Electrodes--Installation

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SOV/51-7-2-19/34

AUTHORS: Borovinskiy, L.A. and Fedorova, L.M.

TITLE: Comparison of the Energy Levels in the Three-Dimensional and One-Dimensional Metallic Models of the Benzene Molecule (Sopostavleniye energeticheskikh urovney v trekhmernoy i odnomernoy metallicheskoy modeli molekuly benzola)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 253-256 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ruedenberg and Scherr (Ref 1) compared the one-dimensional and three-dimensional metallic models of molecules with linear conjugated bonds between atoms. The results of these two workers cannot be used directly in a discussion of cyclic molecules. The present paper describes a comparison of the three-dimensional and one-dimensional models of the benzene molecule, with assumptions which allow separation of energy of the longitudinal motion from the total energy of π-electrons and which ensure transition from the three-dimensional to the one-dimensional model under specified conditions. The authors estimate also the errors in determination of the energy levels which are due to these assumptions. A three-dimensional potential box is used (a cylinder of height H and a base in the form of a ring consisting of portions of circular perimeters, radii R_1 and R_2). The potential inside the box is assumed

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to be zero and outside the box it is taken to be infinite. It is found that the one-dimensional model describes behaviour of π-electrons in cyclic molecules as accurately as in molecules with linear conjugated bonds. The authors warn that application of the one-dimensional model to molecules with branched conjugated bonds may sometimes lead to contradictions and obviously wrong results. There are 1 table and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1958

24(7) SOV/48-23-9-33/57

AUTHORS: Buyanov, N. V., Fedorova, L. M., Korotkov, V. F.

TITLE: The Influence of Chemical Composition and Heat Treatment Upon the Results of Nitrogen Determination by Spectroscopical Methods

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1126 - 1128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the influence exercised by "third" elements and of heat treatment on the results of nitrogen determination in various brands of steel is dealt with. The composition of the samples was determined three times at the chemical laboratory and the spectra were recorded in a vacuum chamber. The chamber was first evacuated to 10^{-1} torr, after which it was filled up with helium up to a pressure of 350 torr. Tungsten electrodes were used (distance 0.35 mm, exposition 0.2 sec); analysis was carried out by means of the line N 3999.5 Å. The light source used was a low-voltage spark with a semiperiod discharge. On the four steels of the type St10, Kh25, Kh25T and Kh25Yu5 the influence exercised by "third" elements (chromium, aluminum, titanium, and silicon)

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was investigated. The results obtained are shown by the diagram in figure 1. With an admixture of 1% Ti in the steel of the type Kh25 (and Kh25T) the blackening of the nitrogen lines increased to 0.80. An Al-admixture of 5% increased the line intensity to 1.5. In general it was found that the admixture of the above elements alters the results of nitrogen determination considerably. The influence of heat treatment was investigated in the case of the steels of the types 10, ShKh15 and Kh25. Hardening of the samples reduces the slope of the calibration curve considerably, and in the case of the steel of the type 10 the concentration-sensitivity of the lines was lost altogether. Annealing of the samples improves the reproducibility of analyses, whereas they are deteriorated by tempering. Furthermore, the influence exercised by the degree of purity of helium was discussed. There are 2 figures.

BUYANOV, N.V.; FEDOROVA, L.M.

Characteristics of the spectrum method of determining nitrogen and oxygen in steels. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.24:105-111 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Steel--Spectra) (Gases in metals)

SKOTNIKOV, S.A.; FEDOROVA, L.M.

Influence of "third" elements in the spectral determination of nitrogen in steels. Zav.lab. 28 no.5:555-557 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P.Bardina, Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova.
(Steel--Nitrogen content) (Spectrum analysis)

FEDOROVA, L.M.

Spectrum analysis of gases in metal chromium and in a nickel alloy. Sbor.trud. TSNIICHM no.31:83-86 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gases in metals--Spectra) (Chromium--Spectra)
(Nickel alloys--Spectra)

TAGER, A.A.; MYSHALOV, S.V.; POLONSKAYA, V.V.; FEDOROVA, L.M.; DUL'TSEVA, L.D.

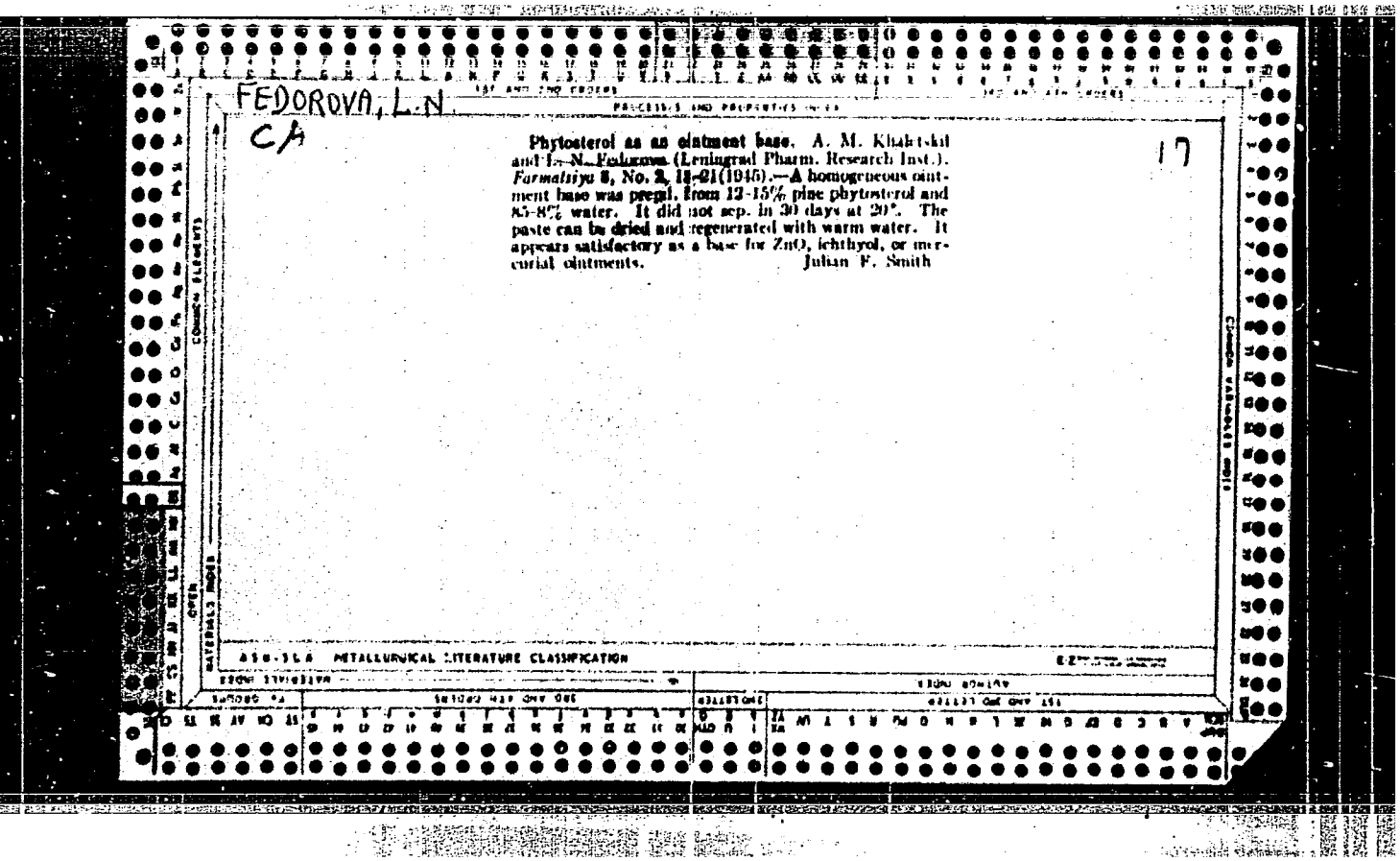
Fundamentals of investment casting. Lit. proizv. no.9:36-39 S '64.
(MIRA 18:10)

FEDOROVA, L.M.; ZANINA, Ye.P.; KORNIYENKO, V.P.

Simultaneous determination of gases in metals by emission spectroscopy. Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1347 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni Bardina.



FEDOROVA, L.N.
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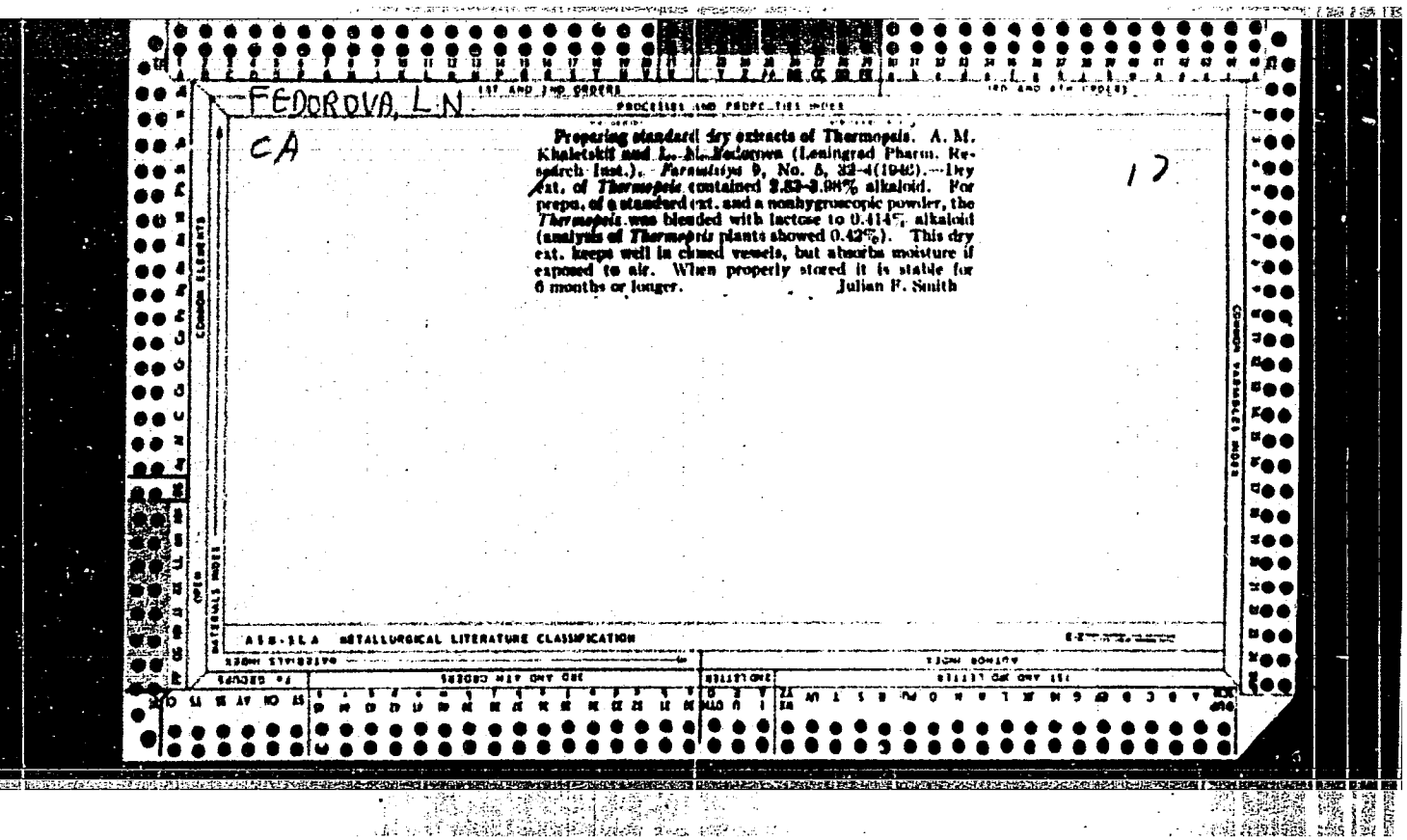
Phytosterol as an ointment base. A. M. Khaletskii and L. N. Fedorova (Leningrad Pharm. Research Inst.). *Farmatsiya* **8**, No. 2, 18-21 (1945).—A homogeneous ointment base was prepd. from 12-15% pine phytosterol and 85-88% water. It did not sep. in 30 days at 20°. The paste can be dried and regenerated with warm water. It appears satisfactory as a base for ZnO, ichthyol, or mercurial ointments. Julian F. Smith

A 50-16 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



FEDOROVA, L.N.

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Preparing standard dry extracts of Thermopsis. A. M. Khaletskii and L. N. Fedorova (Leningrad Pharm. Research Inst.). *Farmatsiya* 9, No. 5, 32–4(1946).—Dry ext. of *Thermopsis* contained 2.83–3.08% alkaloid. For prepn. of a standard ext. and a nonhygroscopic powder, the *Thermopsis* was blended with lactose to 0.414% alkaloid (analysis of *Thermopsis* plants showed 0.42%). This dry ext. keeps well in closed vessels, but absorbs moisture if exposed to air. When properly stored it is stable for 6 months or longer. Julian F. Smith

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION